United Nations S/2005/73

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 February 2005

Original: English

Letter dated 3 February 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated 31 January 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)
concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

05-23235 (E) 160205

Annex

Letter dated 31 January 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the reaction of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to the report submitted on 4 January 2005 by the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see enclosure and appendices).

I should be grateful if you could have the present report, with its enclosure and appendices, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Stanislas **Kamanzi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Reply of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to the report of the Group of Experts initially established pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 1533 (2004)

I. Introduction

1. The Government of the Republic of Rwanda is surprised to learn that on 4 January 2005, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) transmitted its report (S/2005/30) to the Chairperson of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ostensibly in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1552 (2004).

On 23 November 2004, the Government held its one and only working session with the Group of Experts. At that meeting it was decided that in order to have meaningful discussions, the experts would expeditiously provide a detailed list of concerns/needs for information, as well as any other issues on which the group required Rwanda's assistance in writing. Rwanda would then gather and provide the information required. Subsequent session(s) would be held to continue the dialogue and address further questions, if any, arising from the information submitted. The Group of Experts transmitted the list requested in its letter (S/AC.43/2004/GE/OC.18) addressed to the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations, only on 10 January 2005, several days after it had submitted its final report. Prior to that, the Group had requested a meeting with the Government on 6 January 2005.

The Government granted the request and reminded the Group that the questionnaire was still outstanding. The Group did not turn up for the meeting. It now appears to us to be clear why. The Group had already completed its report and was not desirous of Rwanda's input. Rwanda therefore strongly protests the lack of transparency in the methods of work of this Group commissioned by the Security Council. Rwanda wishes to remind the Council that a previous report by the Group was leaked to the media and others, without Rwanda being accorded the courtesy of viewing it beforehand. Rwanda believes that it is unacceptable for such groups, or groups commissioned by any organ of the United Nations, to serve as originators of, and conduits for, hostile propaganda targeted at Member States.

2. The Group met formally with representatives of the Rwandan Government on 23 November 2004. It submitted its draft report in December, and claims to have used the intervening period between the submission of the draft report and the expiration of its mandate in January to, inter alia, afford due and right of reply to Governments. This claim is false. The one meeting held on 23 November with the Government of Rwanda was less than two hours long, dealing mainly with procedural issues. Substantive discussions were deferred, by mutual agreement, to whenever the questionnaire became available. No further meetings were held, although the Group spent some time in Rwanda. The questionnaire was submitted on 10 January 2005, by which time both the draft report and the final report had been submitted.

We should mention that, by its own admission, the Group sent the Republic of Uganda the questionnaire requested by that Government before 23 October 2004. The Republic of South Africa, going by the Group's report, also seems to have received its questionnaire in good time. Rwanda further wishes to remind the Council that the request for a list of concerns was not a new phenomenon but had been a modus operandi decided on during the meeting held with the Group on 18 June 2004 during the course of the production of the Group's first report. Rwanda therefore considers that, contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 1533 (2004), the Group did not cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Rwanda.

3. The Rwanda section of the report is riddled with inconsistencies, ambiguity and innuendo. To some degree this is inevitable given the fact the Group has never considered clarification of key terms and concepts a priority as requested by many, including the Government of the Republic of Rwanda. Instead, requests for clarification have been construed as attempts at obstruction. Rwanda welcomes the fact that the Group now considers it important that, inter alia, the target of the embargo as defined in Security Council resolution 1493 (2003) be revisited with a view to clarifying the terms and exemption of the embargo. The Group has finally realized that the terms of resolution 1493 (2003) are subject to a variety of interpretations. This is the point that the Government of Rwanda made to the Group on 18 July 2004, before production of its first report. Unless terms, concepts and methods of work are clarified in a transparent manner, the reports of the Group are likely to continue to be fundamentally flawed.

The Government of Rwanda believes that the Group itself needs to refrain from inventing terms and concepts such as "political and military alliances of convenience", "uncontrolled armed groups", "security arrangements" and so forth, which while they may serve as convenient propaganda tools against individuals, Governments and organizations, are counterproductive to the fulfilment of its mandate under resolution 1493 (2003).

4. The Group makes the claim that information requested of the Government of Rwanda, including civil aviation records and customs documentation, has not been provided. The Government wishes to record that the Group's request for such information was made only on 10 January 2005. By then, the Group's final report had been submitted. The Government is willing to provide the information, but is at a loss as to what purposes it will be put to, given the fact that the Group has already drawn its conclusions and published its report without attempting to gather complete information.

As for the request for military budgets, the Government wishes to inform that Rwanda's military budget is a public document. The 2005 military budget is found in the official journal, special edition of 31 December 2004, as law No. 41/2004 of 30 December 2004, and is available to the public. Rwanda is unaware of "repeated requests" for this information by the Group.

II. Civil aviation

5. Rwanda has put in place a Certification Committee, which facilitates the issuance of documents to all air carriers, aircraft and personnel. Aircraft registration and the issuance of airworthiness certificates, personnel licences and other documents is done pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Chicago Convention on

International Civil Aviation and its relevant annexes, which have been ratified by Rwanda. The Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority is in possession of the relevant documentation including registration and airworthiness certificates. A list of aircraft registered in Rwanda as at 20 January 2005 is annexed to this reply. None of the aircraft mentioned in the Group's report ostensibly involved in activities that contravene resolution 1493 (2003) carry Rwandan registration. Aircraft 9XR-KI and 9XR-KV are properly registered to African Air Services, a Rwandan company, not to Aigle Aviation, as the Group seems to imply. Aigle Aviation is not registered in Rwanda. As a matter of fact, none of the companies mentioned, including Peace Air Company (PAC), Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs (CAGL) and Great Lakes Business Company (GLBC), are Rwandan registered (a list of Rwandan registered companies currently operating in the aviation sector is annexed to the present report).

Rwanda requests clarification on the three aircraft that had "Rwandan registration documents that were no longer valid". It is unclear whether these were aircraft that had once been under Rwandan registration and had subsequently switched registration to another country, or if this simply means these were aircraft operating with false, expired or cancelled registration documents. Requirements for the issuance of air operator certificates, aircraft certificate of registration, aircraft certificate of air worthiness and personnel licences are annexed to this reply. This information is in the public domain and it is surprising that experts in this field should be ignorant of the process of registration of aircraft based in or operating out of Rwanda more than seven months into their mandate.

The Group's tangential and tenuous relationship with facts and the truth is evident throughout their latest report. Rwanda believes that this state of affairs seriously undermines the United Nations and the Security Council. This belief is shared by many, including a number of those who have had occasion to interact with or work for the Group.

III. Allegations of Rwandan support for dissident forces

6. The Group continues to make false allegations that Rwandan territory is used for "recruitment, infiltration and destabilizing purposes". This allegation is not backed by evidence. Rwanda once again challenges the Group to name the location of the alleged training camps inside Rwanda, and who the instructors are. Rwanda explained the basis for her dismissal of this allegation in her reply to the first report of the Group. Unless the stated concerns of the Group are immutable articles of faith, immune to basic rules of evidence and the scientific method of enquiry, Rwanda expects the Group to address the serious objections raised to that report instead of compounding it with more of the same.

7. The claims of Rwandan organized recruitment in the camps of Kiziba and Gihembe are false. They are based partly on reports of a single missed registration exercise by the Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Yet, detailed registration of refugees in the refugee camps in Rwanda is an ongoing activity, with regular updates carried out. The figures for the population of the camps, dated as they are, that the Group quotes in their report are not a result of the Group's own registration exercise. They are the result of registration exercises carried out by Rwanda and her partners, sometimes on schedule,

sometimes not. To construe a single missed registration exercise as an attempt at clandestine recruitment is nothing short of paranoia, not expected of a Group of Experts. To attempt to link it with rumours of visits by individuals is disingenuous. Refugee camps are not fortresses, nor are they prisons. For demographic reasons, which anyone who has been to Rwanda knows, the camps in Rwanda are found juxtaposed to and sometimes surrounded by Rwandan homesteads. For the same reason, the Gihembe camp in Byumba is located right in the middle of a major Rwandan metropolitan area. Movement by refugees in or out of camps is common.

There are no military training camps adjacent to the camps at Kiziba or Gihembe as the Group insinuates. The population of Kiziba camp, as at 26 January 2005, is 17,681. No significant departures from the camp have been registered.

8. The allegation that Rwanda is involved in the recruitment of children into its own military or into other militaries is false, and unfortunate. While it is true that a number of refugee children of school-going age drop out of school for different reasons, this is not due to any ongoing recruitment exercise. The group of 129 names the Group of Experts claims to have in its possession is probably outdated by now. For example, while the Group gives the figure of 16,000 for the population of Kiziba refugee camp, that figure actually stood at 17,681 in January 2005. Were the Group to return to Rwanda today, they would find different numbers and different sets of issues for refugee children. These children drop out of school for different reasons. These may include movement to other schools, the search for employment in order to boost their chances of survival for themselves and their families, movement to better off relatives' homes, early voluntary return to their countries of origin in the expectation that children are less at risk from whatever it is the family was in fear of, lack of adequate space in the classrooms or lack of trust in the education system available in the camps.

The problems of education faced by refugee children are most acute in the transit camps at Nyagatare in Cyangugu, and Nkamira in Gisenyi. Dropout rates in refugee camps are a serious issue which is under constant review and discussion with UNHCR and others concerned. The issue is not unique to camps in Rwanda. The affirmations by the Group are simply not based on any credible research.

9. The Group is obsessed with Jules Mutebutsi and his men. The mindset that considers Mutebutsi and the 315 men formerly under him, disarmed, cantoned and in renunciation of their military status as they are, a threat to peace in the region, while considering that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) genocidal force, tens of thousands strong, armed, organized and militarily active, is not an imminent security threat, is deeply disturbing to Rwanda.

Mutebutsi is at Coko camp, 50 kilometres from the Democratic Republic of the Congo border and 20 kilometres from the Burundi border. These are considerable distances for a small, highly populated country like Rwanda. For the same reasons, some Burundi refugee camps are even closer to the Burundi border. As Rwanda has already pointed out, Mutebutsi and his men are not prisoners in Rwanda. They move freely within their camp, and they also move out of the camp after fulfilling clear administrative formalities. A copy of the administrative forms is annexed (see appendix II). The group is also visited by different people, including members of the international community. In turn, they also may visit others, including their families, many of whom are found in the Nyagatare transit centre in Cyangugu. Rwanda finds it instructive that the Group confesses it could not visit the Nyagatare centre

because of "logistical constraints" and yet claims that Mutebutsi and his men have the means and abiiity to do so on a regular basis. It stretches credibility to imagine that Mutebutsi and others in the group, whose own families are in a refugee camp for lack of resources to find a better alternative, have more means than members of a United Nations Group.

10. Jules Mutebutsi and the others in the camp renounced their military status in a letter to the Ministry concerned, dated 10 December 2004. The Government communicated this information to the United Nations system in Kigali. While the Group is entitled to its opinion that the Mutebutsi group should not receive humanitarian assistance from United Nations agencies, a position the Government finds strange, the attempt to twist the facts to fit the opinion is unacceptable. Rwanda wishes to remind the Council that during the fifty-fifth session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR, held in Geneva from 4 to 8 October 2004, it was decided that the group should receive humanitarian assistance pending final determination of their status. The Mutebutsi group is a part of the 54,608 asylum-seekers whose cases are being processed for refugee status by the Rwandan National Refugee Commission. Some of the asylum-seekers already have prima facie refugee status, while others do not, but Rwanda avails humanitarian assistance to all.

The weapons retrieved from Mutebutsi are safely in storage and are not being used to destabilize anyone. They have also been inventoried and the inventory exists. Rwanda is unaware of any request by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for such an inventory. The Government remains ready for discussions on the issue of guns and other military hardware that have crossed the border between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 1994.

11. Rwanda recommends that issues relating to Laurent Nkunda be addressed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The individual is a Congolese, reportedly based in and operating from Congolese territory.

IV. Rwanda's alleged "residual" presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

12. The paucity of the evidence used by the Group to make the claim of a Rwandan presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a scathing indictment of the Group's methods of work and its credibility. The allegations are not true, and indeed it would be illogical for Rwandan wounded to be treated in hospitals in Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since Goma town is adjacent to the Rwandan town of Gisenyi, which has better facilities and security. Furthermore, Goma has a presence of United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and other troops. If the allegations were true, the wounded Rwandan soldiers would simply have been arrested and paraded as evidence of a Rwandan presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The rumour that some Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF) officers own property in the Democratic Republic of the Congo cannot be used as proof of a Rwandan presence. Under bilateral and multilateral treaties, including the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), citizens of Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi own property and work in the three countries with ease. This is not a new phenomenon, and if true, would not be a new discovery by the Group. Citizens of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including government officials, are free to own property in Rwanda, which they probably do. Rwandan officials, including former President Habyalimana, owned

and probably still own property in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since independence.

Rwanda has never requested permission from the Ugandan Government to cross Ugandan territory for entry into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This is a figment of the imagination.

Finally, Rwanda is at a loss to understand the Group's conclusion that the sight of Rwandan ministers and other officials holding working meetings within Rwanda, and the deployment of Rwandan military units within its own borders, as well as their reported movements inside Rwanda, is proof of a residual presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Rwanda challenges the Group to provide the evidence they have of the covert residual presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for review.

V. Negative forces of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda

13. The Group of Experts, even when faced with evidence it has documented itself, of the presence of the former Forces armées rwandaises (ex-FAR)/ Interahamwe/FDRL/Forces combattantes Abacunguzi (FOCA) and their activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as their collaboration with, and supplies from units of the Congolese army and officials of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, still chooses to minimize the threat posed by these forces. Contrary to the expressed opinions of the Governments of Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, within the context of the Tripartite Security Mechanism, ignoring the opinions of all signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 1999, and contrary to the opinion expressed at the meeting of the African Union's Peace and Security Council, held in Libreville, Gabon, on 10 January 2005, at the level of Heads of State and Government, the Group makes the claim that the genocidal forces do not pose an imminent threat to Rwanda.

14. Rwanda remains concerned that the permissive attitude to FDLR exhibited by the Group is not only inimical to the Group's mission, but also has the potential to jeopardize enforcement of the embargo decided on by the Security Council in its resolution 1493 (2003).

VI. Conclusion

15. Rwanda is concerned that the Rwanda section of the Group's report is poorly researched, and is based on rumours and innuendo. Rwanda has been deliberately denied the opportunity to share information with the Group in a meaningful manner, and yet Rwanda believes that, in the final analysis, States are key to the enforcement of the embargo under Security Council resolution 1493 (2003).

16. The FDRL/FOCA presents the greatest threat to regional peace and security. The bulk of their arms, supplies and materiel originate from, or transit through, the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While welcoming the recent efforts of the African Union Peace and Security Council to forcibly disarm these forces, Rwanda recommends that the embargo and its monitoring should be extended to the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

17. Rwanda recommends that, given its serious lacunae, the report of the Group of Experts, together with the evidence on which it is based, be subjected to critical review either by the Joint Verification Mechanism between Rwanda and the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, in which MONUC and the African Union participate, or the Tripartite Regional Security Mechanism between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Rwanda, in which the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union participate as observers.

Appendix I

LISTE DES AVIATIONS ENREGISTRÉ AU RWANDA / LIST OF CURRENT RWANDA REGISTERED AIR CRAFT (20/01/2005).

No	Compagnie/ Company	Immatriculation / Registration	Type	Serial No	Airworthiness Certificate	Former Country Registration
1	COMAIR LDT	9XR-CM	AN-28	IAJ 010-04.	02/05/03-01/05/04	-Kazakhstan; UN-28957
		9XR-KA	AN-62F-28	IAJ 009-18	07/05/04-06/11/04	-Kazakhstan; UN-28951
2	SILVERBACK CARGO FREIGHTERS	9XR-SC	DC8-62F	46068	19/10/04-18/04/05	-USA
		9XR-SD	DC8-62F	45956	02/02/04-01/02/05	-USA
		9XR-SE	Helicopter R4411	10323	20/07/04-19/07/05	-Robinson Helicopter co.
		9XR-SF	Helicopter R4411	10330	20/07/04-19/07/05	-Robinson Helicopter co.
		9XR-SG	Helicopter R4411	10331	20/07/04-19/07/05	-Robinson Helicopter co.
3	RWANDA AIRLINES	9XR-RA	BAC1-11	CN 011	17/01/00-16/07/00	-Afghanistan; YA-GAG
4	SUN AIR CHARTER	9XR-ST	AN-32	2410	30/0904-29/03/05	-Russia
		9XR-DS	AN-26	1302	15/01/04-14/06/04	-Russia; RA-21507
		9XR-SR	AN-28	IAN 007-006	30/09/04-29/03/05	-Ukraine
		9XR-MK	AN-12BP	3341108	24/08/04-23/02/05	-Moldova; ER-ACP
		9XR-SM	LET 410 UVP	831110	11/10/04-10/04/05	-Ukraine
		9XR-SB	AN-24		-	-Ukraine

		9XR-MJ	AN-32	2601	-	-Molodova; ER-AEW
		9XR-DB	AN-24	47309705	01/12/04-01/06/05	-Molodova; ER-AFZ
5	AFRICAN COMMUTER SVCS RWANDA LTD	9XR-EJ	LET 410 UVP	790216	24/11/04-24/04/05	-Sierra leone; 9L-LCP.
		9XR-AB	HB-748	1564	24/11/04-25/04/05	-Rwanda Airways.
		9XR-IM	AN-28	IAJ006-11	-	-Poland ; SP-PHR
6	MINADEF	9XR-KD	DH6-300	827	28/06/99-27/12/99	-Air Rwanda
7	AFRICAN AIR SERVICES	9XR-KI	AN-28	AI 006-03	17/01/04-03/11/04	-Equetorial Guinnea ; 3C-KKI.
		9XR-KV	AN-28	IAJ 008/05	18/05/04-17/05/05	-Equetorial Guinnea ; 3C-KKI.
		9XR-KG	AN 28	A100415	23/12/04-01/03/05	-Burundi ; 9U-BHR
8	CAPT. CHALLE SERGE	9XR-CS	CESSNA-182	51584	03/03/04-02/03/05	-Burundi ; 9U-BSA.
9	CAPT. STEPHEN John Barker.	9XR-ZZ	PA-28-410 CHEROKE	28-140-21675	05/03/93-04/09/93	-RDC ; 9Q CZZ
10	GAKUBA Alain	9XR-AG	AN-28	AI 00515	04/12/02-03/06/03	-Central African Republic; TL-ACE.
11	TELE-10	9XR-EN	PA AZTEC	27-7554042	02/11/03-20/05/04	-

Appendix II

REPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA

CONSEIL NATIONAL POUR LES REFUGIES
B.P. 3445 KIGALI
TEL : 517266
FAX : 82228

Autorisation de Sortie du camp de Coko
Uruhusa rwo Gusohoka mu nkambi ya Coko

Le (la) nommé(e).....
Uwitwa .....
Fils (fille) de ..... et de .....
Mwene ..... na .....
Date et lieu de naissance.....
Yavukiye, ku itariki ya.....
Demandeur d'asile/ réfugié Burundais(e) résidant au camp de Coko (Gikongoro)
Usaba ubuhunzi/Impunzi icumbitse mu nkambi ya Coko (Gikongoro)
Est autorisé(e) à se rendre à :.....
Ahawe uruhusa rwo kujya.....
Province/Ville :.....
Intara/Umujyi.....
District .....
Akarere :.....
Secteur :.....
Umurenge :.....
Cellule :.....
Akagari :.....
En date du ...../...../..... pour une durée de.....jours
Ku wa...../...../.....mu gihe cy'iminsi.....

Les raisons du voyage :
Impamvu z' urugendo
.....
.....
.....
Fait à ....., le.....
Bikorewe....., ku wa.....

Le Coordinateur du camp de Coko
Umuyobozi w'inkambi ya Coko

Préfet de la Province de Gikongoro
Umukuru w'Intara ya Gikongoro

REPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA

CONSEIL NATIONAL POUR LES REFUGIES
B.P. 3445 KIGALI
TEL : 517266
FAX : 82228

Autorisation de visite
Uruhusa rwo Gusura

Le (la) nommé(e)....
Uwitwa ....
Fils (fille) de ..... et de .....
Mwene.....na.....
Date et lieu de naissance.....
Yavukiye, ku itariki ya
Nationalité :.....
Ubwenegihugu.....

Lieu de résidence :..... Province.....District
Aturye.....Intara.....Akarere
Est autorisé(e) de rendre visite à .....
Yemerewe gusura.....
Demandeur d'asile/réfugié résidant au camp de Coko (Gikongoro)
Usaba ubuhungi/ Impunzi icumbitse mu nkambi ya Coko (Gikongoro)
En date du ...../...../..... pour une durée de.....jours
Ku wa...../...../.....mu gihe cy'iminsi.....

Les raisons de la visite :
Impamvu zo gusura .....
.....
.....
.....
Fait à....., le.....
Bikorewe....., ku wa.....

Le Coordinateur du camp de Coko
Umuyobozi w'inkambi ya Coko

Appendix III

THE MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AN AIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATE TO A COMPANY:

-The application letter, accompanied by the following:

1. A notarized copy a Company's Statutes.
2. A Company's Certificate of Registration
3. The Company's Operational Business Plan
4. Payment for the Operator Certificate (a Rwandan), (30,000 Frw.)
5. Payment for the Operator Certificate (a Foreigner), (60,000 Frw.)
6. Physical address (Street, Box number & Fax, Office Tel & Mobile, and E-mail).

THE MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION:

-The application letter, accompanied by the following:

1. Proof of ownership or leasing.
2. Certificate of former Registration.
3. Cancellation Certificate.
4. Certificate of Airworthiness.
5. Certificate of Insurance.
6. Payment of Registration fee(14,000 Frw.).

THE MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATE OF AIRWORTHINESS:

-The application letter, accompanied by the following:

1. The aircraft must be maintained at an approved facility, by Civil Aviation Authorities.
2. The aircraft must have all the technical logbooks up to date as confirmed by Airworthiness Inspectors.
3. Inspectors must carry out physical inspection of the aircraft, including flight test and then write an inspection report to the concerned Ministry for action.
4. Payment of Airworthiness fee (14,400 Frw.), for up to 6 tones (Max. takeoff weight), and each additional tone is charged 240 Frw.

THE MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERSONNEL LICENSES:

-The application letter, accompanied by the following:

1. Presentation to the Aviation Authorities, the **original license** issued by the contracting States to ICAO.
2. Providing medicals if required.
3. Payment of License fee (5,000 Frw.).

Appendix IV

LISTE DES AVIATIONS ENREGISTRÉ AU RWANDA / LIST OF RWANDA REGISTERED AIR CRAFT.

N°	Compagnie/ Company	Immatriculation / Registration	Type	Propriétaire / owner		Activity	Base
				Nom/Name	Coordonnées		
A1	COMAIR LDT	9XR-CM	AN-28	KARAYENZI KIKI	Tél: 250 512253	Charter flights.	Kamembe.
		9XR-KA	AN-62F-28		Mob: 08302841		Kamembe.
2	SILVERBACK	9XR-SC	DC8-62F	Innocent MUPENZI	Mob: 08613576 / 08307260	Charter passenger/cargo flights.	Kanombe.
		9XR-SD	DC8-62F				
		9XR-SE	Helicopter R44II				
		9XR-SF	Helicopter R44II				
		9XR-SG	Helicopter R44II				
3	RWANDA AIRLINES	9XR-RA	BAC1-11	NGARAMBE Charles	Tél: 08300340 / 77669	They used to operate passenger services.	Grounded in Johns Bourg
4.	SUN AIR CHARTER	9XR-ST	AN-32	MAZEMPAKA Déo	Mob: 08302077	General cargo charter flights.	Kenya (Lokichoggio)..
		9XR-DS	AN-26				Kanombe
		9XR-SR	AN-28				Kenya (Lokichoggio)..

		9XR-MK 9XR-SM 9XR-SB 9XR-MJ 9XR-DB	AN-12BP LET 410 UVP AN-24. AN-24 AN-32			- Russia - Kenya (Lokichoggio). - Kanombe - South Africa	
5	AFRICAN COMMUTER SVCS RWANDA LTD	9XR-EJ 9XR-AB 9XR-IM	LET 410 UVP HS-748 AN-28	MUGISHA Alexis	Mob: 08505585	They operate contract passenger /general Cargo flights.	Kenya (Lokichoggio).
6	RWANDA GOVERNMENT	9XR-KD	DH6-300	MINADEF		This Aircraft has been accidented.	Grounded at Kanombe
7	AFRICAN AIR SERVICES	9XR-KI 9XR-KV 9XR-KG	AN-28 AN-28 AN 28.	GAHONZIRE Richard	Mob: 08303141	General cargo charter flights.	Kanombe.
8	CPT. CHALLE SERGE	9XR-CS	CESSNA-182	Capt.CHALLE Serge	Mob: 08562888	General Cargo charter flights.	Gisenyi.
9	CAPT. STEPHEN John Barker.	9XR-ZZ	PA-28-410 CHEROKE	CAPT. STEPHEN John Barker	08537677	The Aircraft has been grounded since 1993. Presently under Major repair	Kanombe

10	GAKUBA Alain.	9XR-AG.	AN-28	GAKUBA Alain	08300052.	Used to operates general cargo charter flights.	Grounded at Kanombe.
11.	TELE-10	9XR-EN	PA AZTEC	NYAGAHENE EUGENE	08301300	Used to operates Passenger schedule flights .	Grounded at Kanombe.

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